2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Sac. Intrn'l Airport (PWS: 3400139)** Report Date: **6/22/2015**

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: **Treated surface water as of 2006.**

Name & general location of source(s): **For information, please call the City of Sacramento at (916) 808-5371.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: **For information, please call the City of Sacramento at (916) 808-5371.**

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: **Not Available**

For more information, contact: **Randy Lightle, Water Treatment Operations Supervisor** Phone: **(916) 875-6882**

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MO: monitored only

ND: not detectable at testing limit

N/A: not applicable

N/R: no range (only one sample collected)

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	**Systems that collect ≥40 samples/month:** more than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive; **Systems that collect <40 samples/month:** no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
***Lead (ppb)**	2011	15	ND	***1**	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

***Copper (ppm)**	2011	15	0.170	***1**	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	2014	4.7	2.7 - 6.7	MO	N/A	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2014	58	49 - 67	MO	N/A	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

***Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	2014	ND	ND - ND	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	0.8	0.8 - 0.8	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	1	0.50 - 1.34	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes - ppb)	2014	65.1	30 - ***93**	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2014	21.3	11 - 32	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Control of DBP Precursors (TOC)	2014	1.3	0.9 - 2.4	TT	N/A	Various natural and manmade sources

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Color (Units)	2014	1	1 - 4	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	2014	0.12	0.04 - 1.1	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014	64	50 - 79	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2014	130	100 - 160	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	11	8.2 - 13	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Chloride (ppm)	2014	5.9	5.2 - 6.5	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
For UCMR data, please see the City of Sacramento's 2014 Consumer Confidence Report at the following website: http://portal.cityofsacramento.org/Utilities/Resources/Reports					

***Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes - ppb)	**SCWA takes five separate water samples every quarter to test for TTHMs in the Sacramento International Airport water system. On May 19, 2014, one of the samples tested exceeded the MCL of 80 ppb with a result of 93 ppb. The annual average for TTHMs remained below the MCL with a result of 65.1 ppb.**	**On-going**	**SCWA has coordinated with the City of Sacramento to provide fresh water to its customers that are at or below the MCL for TTHMs. Due to the County of Sacramento, Department of Airports' budget, an aerating system is anticipated at a later date to aid in reducing the levels of TTHMs in the drinking water and meet compliance standards.**	**Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.**
Lead (ppb)	**Water Agency staff failed to monitor for lead and copper tap samples during the summer of 2014. Since that time we have conducted**	**2014 & 7/25/11**	**In 2015, lead and copper samples will be taken.**	**Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their**

	tap sample monitoring in February 2015 and are required to conduct a round of monitoring in August 2015. Per regulation, lead and copper sampling is required every 3 years during the warmest temperature of the year. Once this monitoring is completed in August 2015, a 90th percentile calculation will be completed and entered in the 2015 CCR. **One out of 15 samples taken on July 25, 2011 for lead exceeded the AL of 0.015 ppm with a reading of 0.018 ppm. High levels of lead can be caused by internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.**		**Customers who exceeded the Action Levels for lead and copper were given the information on testing their water, as well as the names of laboratories customers can call for re-sampling their homes or businesses. Customers were also provided educational information.**	**physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.**
Copper (ppm)	**Water Agency staff failed to monitor for lead and copper tap samples during the summer of 2014. Since that time we have conducted tap sample monitoring in February 2015 and are required to conduct a round of monitoring in August 2015. Per regulation, lead and copper sampling is required every 3 years during the warmest temperature of the year. Once this monitoring is completed in August 2015, a 90th percentile calculation will be completed and entered in the 2015 CCR.** **One out of 15 samples taken on July 25, 2011 for copper exceeded the AL of 1.3 ppm with a reading of 1.7 ppm. High levels of copper can be caused by internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.**	**2014 & 7/25/11**	**In 2015, lead and copper samples will be taken.** **Customers who exceeded the Action Levels for lead and copper were given the information on testing their water, as well as the names of laboratories customers can call for re-sampling their homes or businesses. Customers were also provided educational information.**	**Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.**

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(In the year) N/A	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) N/A	N/A	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) N/A	N/A	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE
*****N/A*****

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
*****N/A*****

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
*****N/A*****				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	None (***For additional General Information on Drinking Water from the Sacramento International Airport Water System, please call the City of Sacramento at (916) 808 - 5371.***)
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

** Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
*****N/A*****				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

*****N/A*****